DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 389 343 IR 055 741

AUTHOR Darrow, Shelia Lorraine
TITLE Women's Studies and Library of Congress Subject Headings: An Examination of Library of Congress's Responsiveness to New, Emerging Fields of Research.
PUB DATE Nov 94
NOTE 44p.; Master's Research Paper, Kent State University.
PUB TYPE Dissertations/Theses - Undetermined (040)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Access to Information; Case Studies; Change; *Classification; *Information Seeking; *Library Catalogs; Problems; Scholarly Journals; *Subject Index Terms; User Needs (Information); *Womens Studies
IDENTIFIERS *Library of Congress Subject Headings

ABSTRACT

This research project examined the Library of Congress's responsiveness to new emerging fields of research, using a case study on women's studies in the mid 1960s and early 1970s. Specifically considered was the Library of Congress Subject Heading Division's timeliness in relation to scholarly literature published between 1963 and 1975. Samples consisted of 84 monographs and anthologies considered to be significant to the field of women's studies and published between 1963 and 1975. Terms and phrases from the works' title pages and tables of contents were matched with assigned Library of Congress subject headings. The results address the following questions: (1) Which subject headings have frequently been assigned to such works and what entry word do they possess?; (2) If the Library of Congress picked up the terminology of women's studies scholars, which terms were used and when?; and (3) What are the implications in terms of access? In terms of access, problems occurred with the use of broad headings with subheadings and the patrons' use of the words "woman" and "women"; the card cataloger as a result would have to search all entries under the broad headings to find the desired items. The number of new terms that became valid during the time period covered indicates the Library of Congress's efforts to keep current with the terminology of this emerging area of research. (Contains 31 references.) (Author/AEF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED 389 343

WOMEN'S STUDIES AND LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS: AN EXAMINATION OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS'S RESPONSIVENESS TO NEW, EMERGING FIELDS OF RESEARCH

A Master's Research Paper submitted to the Kent University School of Library Science in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Library Science

BY

SHEILA LORRAINE DARROW

November, 1994

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Sheila Darrow
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

IROSS 7411

Master's Research Paper by

Sheila Lorraine Darrow

B.A., University of Louisville, 1978

M.A., Antioch University, 1990

M.L.S., Kent State University, 1994

Approved by

Advisor Sechera H. Connell Date November 16, 1994

ABSTRACT

This research project examines the Library of Congress's responsiveness to new emerging fields of research, using as a case study women's studies in the mid-nineteen sixties and early seventies. Specifically, this study examines Library of Congress Subject Heading Division's timeliness in relation to scholarly literature published between 1963 and 1975. In terms of methodology, eighty-four monographs and anthologies, considered significant to the field of women's studies and published between 1963 and 1975, have been selected as samples for the study. Terms and phrases from the works' title pages and tables of contents have been matched with assigned Library of Congress subject headings. The results address the following questions: 1) which subject headings have frequently been assigned to such works and what entry word do they possess?; 2) if, indeed the Library of Congress picked up the terminology of women's studies scholars, which terms were used and when?; and 3) what are the implications in terms of access? It is hoped that this study will provide a model for others examining the responsiveness of the Library of Congress to new areas of research, both past and present.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Literature Review	4
Research Objectives	8
Methodology	9
Results	13
Conclusion	23
Appendices	26
References	27
Bibliography	30
Additional Sources	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table A	14
Table B	15
Table C	16
Table D	17
Table E	21
Table F	21
Table G	22
Table H	22

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

During the course of this project many friends, colleagues, and family members provided support and encouragement. Special thanks go to Tschera Harkness Connell, who served as my project advisor, for her always helpful advice and guidance.

S.L.D.

Bellbrook, Ohio
October 1994

Introduction

Scholars and practitioners of library science have previously suggested that Library of Congress subject headings, as they pertain to certain "marginalized" groups, seem to hinder rather than facilitate access to information by and about such groups. Specifically, subject headings in the areas of ethnic studies, women's studies, and lesbian and gay studies have been the focus of prior research.1 Others have examined the timeliness of the Library of Congress's response to changing societal attitudes which may result in changing terminology.2

Subsequently, my aim is to examine Library of Congress's currency and timeliness in relation to women's studies literature in the late nineteen-sixties and early seventies. This research project looks at the Library of Congress's responsiveness to the emergence of this new, and largely "marginalized," area of investigation, focusing on works published between 1963 and 1975; a time period that saw a flourish of literature in the field. Emphasis is placed on scholarly works to determine if, and when, the Library of Congress adopted the terminology used by women's studies scholars for use in subject headings. This is done by matching assigned subject headings with the terms used by the author (or authors) on the title page and table of contents of each item used in the research sample. Title

pages and tables of contents were chosen as sources for author terminology since they are generally used by Library of Congress catalogers to determine subject matter.

Access to early women's studies materials is also examined. It should be noted that the time period to be considered here predates most sophisticated online catalogs. Thus, such options as title key word searching were not available to users at the time. Therefore, the implications for card catalog searching are examined.

An example of the issues involving Library of Congress's timeliness and use of specific terminology might be seen in Library of Congress Subject Headings's (LCSH) treatment of the term "feminism." According to Palmer, in LCSH 8th edition (1975) as well as previous editions, "feminism" was not a valid heading, possibly reflecting negative connotations connected with the term. Instead library patrons were referred to the headings WOMAN and WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS.3 This raises questions regarding materials relating to, for example, the National Woman's Party (NWP), the more radical faction of the United States woman's suffrage movement in its latter stages. Still very much active in the 1960s, NWP's leaders and members did not shy away from referring to themselves as "feminist" and to their organization as "feminist." Indeed, NWP was a feminist organization, the sole purpose of which was suffrage and the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment;

a struggle they spearheaded for thirty years.4

Thus, when searching for literature pertaining to the NWP, it may be argued that the heading WOMAN is too broad, leading one to material addressing any number of aspects and activities relating to women. Interestingly, the heading WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS appears to apply to the NWP's less radical cohorts in the woman's suffrage movement - women whose past involvement in social reform and "moral suasion" movements had, in most cases, preceded and/or coincided with their voting rights activities. This involvement, to a significant degree, was not shared by the women who founded the NWP; feminists who single-mindedly pursued the achievement of equal rights and opportunity for women, precluding other reform movements.5 Thus, does the heading WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS apply to material concerning the NWP? This is not to suggest that women's rights is not a social, or even moral, question. However, should not the user searching under the term "feminism" have been provided more direct access to material pertaining to this narrowly focused organization? 6 The same argument may be applied to other works concerning feminism and women's studies-related topics that predated LCSH 9th edition (1980), thus hindering access to users in general and scholarly researchers in particular.

Literature Review

As stated previously, subject headings in the areas of ethnic studies, women's studies, and lesbian and gay studies have been the focus of past research. Several studies examine specific groups. Clack, for example, looks at subject headings assigned to black literature resources. Clack argues that the "extent to which these subject headings are co-extensive with the subject treated in the works is a determining factor in the ease or difficulty experienced in subject catalog searches." 7 According to Clack there should be an "equivalence" between the subject treated in the document and the word or phrase used in the heading to express that subject, or in other words a "co-extensive" relationship must exist.8 Clack concludes that, indeed, subject headings available during the time period covered by the study and applied to black literature varies in degree of adequacy, causing problems for the catalog user. Further, over half (52%) of the works in her sample received subject headings that fell short of the criteria for co-extensive relationship. 9

Other studies have been broader in scope, looking at subject headings as they pertain to a variety of groups. For instance, Berman argues that subject headings, in general, reflect patriarchal tradition and Western biases.10 Harris and Clack examine headings, along with Library of

Congress and Dewey classification numbers, covering ethnic groups, the differently-abled, women, lesbians and gays, age groups, and those with alternative life-styles. Conducted in the late 1970s, their research sets out to determine whether subject analysis is prejudiced; whether the vocabulary used is objective or offensive to the affected group; and whether subject analysis provides access "via the terms used by the intended audience." 11 Harris and Clack conclude that a significant amount of updating of subject headings needed to be performed in order to successfully correct many biases. 12

Addressing the issue of currency, White argues that it is important to keep headings current with the "usage of scholars or other knowledgeable people in the various subject fields." 13 White points out, that with sufficient cross references and explanatory notes entered into the catalog, currency can be achieved without "sacrificing previous subject approaches or requiring extensive redoing of cards." White provides as an example the heading NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, which later became PHYSICS. He maintains keeping the older heading as assigned to older works, and assigning the new heading to current works, while providing sufficient cross references. 14 Subject headings should "reflect, as they must, the material cataloged," urges White. "The attempt to be neutral may result in failure to provide an accurate heading," he writes. 15

Still other works have focused on access to literature by and about women. Prichard, in her evaluation of databases containing women's studies materials, points out that "increased awareness of sexism and other biases in language has lead to the use of many new terms and phrases," by women's studies scholars. 16 She argues that if these terms are not included in databases thesauri the "very point of the research may be obscured." 17 Likewise, a similar argument may be made regarding the catalog.

Dickstein's research also uncovered problems of direct access to materials on women, finding that often these materials are "hidden in general, nongender-specific call numbers" and subject headings. 18 Agreeing, Capek argued in 1982 that existing classification "frequently overlooked emerging topics of special concern to women."19 Capek cites as an example the subject of physical and mental abuse of women. She argues that "more often than not, it was and still is subsumed under FAMILY VIOLENCE ignoring instances of abused women outside of traditional marriages. 20

Similarly, Marshall's study points to numerous inconsistencies in LCSH's treatment of works dealing with feminism issues. Referring to the Library of Congress's decision in 1974 to retain the heading WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS for pre-1940s works, for example, Marshall writes:

> LC [Library of Congress] assigned this heading to both feminist writings and to Victorian maunderings on the effect upon sacred institutions of womanhood and motherhood...of women assuming a genuine place in society. 21

In his study, Mowery examines one hundred and sixty-four works of literary history and criticism concerning women authors. Mowery asks, among other questions: a) which subject headings have frequently been assigned to such works and what entry words do they possess?; b) what percentage of such works can be accessed by these frequently-assigned headings? 22 Mowery concludes that the Library of Congress subject headings assigned to books in his sample tended to be more helpful, in terms of access, than the assigned class numbers. 23

In a recent study, Olson analyzed 100 titles pertaining to women's studies, finding that 42 titles in the sample were assigned subject heading not adequately reflecting their subject. Olson suggests three reasons for this problem: the historical male-bias inherent in subject analysis; the interdisciplinary nature of women's studies; and the fact that feminist research orientations do not adapt to categories designed for traditional research. 24

Finally, in the most current study addressing the issue of subject headings concerning women, Rogers traces the changes that have occurred LCSH from 1975 to 1991, the time period immediately following the period covered by this research project. Rogers found "dramatic" changes in

subject headings as they apply to women, a shift from a "somewhat narrow and condescending view" to a "more balanced view that takes into account the variety of roles they [women] play." 25

Research Objectives

Unlike the research discussed above, although sharing a similar focus and applying similar methods, this project is a retrospective examination of Library of Congress subject headings' currency and timeliness in relation to selected scholarly works in the field of women's studies. The sample used in the study includes works on women's history and feminist theory, published during the late nineteen-sixties and seventies. The major objectives of the project are to determine 1) which subject headings have frequently been assigned to such works and what entry words do they possess?; 2) if, indeed, the Library of Congress picked up the terminology of women's studies scholars, which terms were used and when?; 3) and what are the implications in terms of access? It is hoped that this study will provide a model for others examining the responsiveness of the Library of Congress to new areas of research, both past and present.

Methodology

In order to determine which books are viewed as making significant contributions to women's studies during its initial stages, a selective bibliography, covering works published between 1963 and 1975, was chosen. Criteria used for choosing the bibliography included the subject expertise of the compiler and scholarly reviews of the work. The bibliography chosen for this project is Barbara Haber's Women in America: A Guide to Books, 1963-1975. 26 Haber, at the time the bibliography's publication, was curator of printed books at Radcliff College's Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, nation's foremost collection on women and women's history. Her 450-item guide, including detailed annotations, received praise when first published in 1978. 27 It has since been revised and expanded to include works from 1976 to 1979. The earlier edition was used for this project since it covers the time period being considered, the years 1963 and 1975. These years include the LCSH 6th edition (1957-1965), 7th edition (1966-1974), and the 8th edition (1975-1980).

For the purpose of this project, books from the chapters "Feminism" and "History" were used, based on the researcher's familiarity and interest in these areas. The chapter on feminism theory contains forty-one works. Four of these had to be eliminated; two because they are

autobiographical accounts and assigned only proper name headings, one due to the fact that a catalog record for the item could not be located, and one because a copy of the work itself could not be located and examined.

In the chapter covering historical works, biographical and autobiographical works were not included since subject heading are primarily limited to personal names. This left general studies and anthologies, consisting of forty-three works. One of these had to be eliminated from the study, again, due to the fact that a copy could not be obtained. Thus, a total of seventy-nine works, were included in the study.

Next, copies of the books were collected and examined for terms and phrases used by the authors in the tables of contents and title pages. Chosen as sources for author terminology, title pages and tables of contents are generally used by Library of Congress catalogers to determine subject matter. This was followed by organizing and listing terms and phrases under the heading of each book title. Single words and groups of words between "stop words" and punctuation (including comas) were considered terms and phrases, respectively. Stop words included: a, an, and, at, by, for, from, how, in, of, on, the, to, with.28 Also excluded were introductory adjectives (i.e. "radical" in "radical feminism," "American" in "American woman," etc.) and proper names. Terms and phrases were

taken only from the names of sections and chapters, with appendices and table titles not considered.

The next step required obtaining catalog records with the subject headings assigned when each item was originally published. A preliminary sampling revealed that, in some cases, a discrepancy exists between Library of Congress subject headings in OCLC and those in the National Union Catalog. It is likely that the OCLC records reflect the changes in subsequent editions of LCSH since the sampled works were first published. Thus, the print version of the National Union Catalog was utilized for the original catalog records, reflecting the terminology used by the Library of Congress at the time of each item's publication.

Using forms designed by the researcher, the subject headings were then listed, on the left, under the title of the work to which they were assigned, next to the terms and phrases, on the right, extracted from the book. Separate forms were designed for terms and phrases taken from the title pages of the books and terms and phrases taken from the tables of contents. Geographical headings and proper name headings were not included in the lists. Stop words applied to headings in the same fashion as discussed above. (For sample data collecting forms used for this research project, please see Appendix I.)

After gathering and organizing the data as described above, terms and phrases were then "matched" with subject

headings. Matches occurred when a term or phrase taken from a book's title page or table of contents is the same from left to right, excluding capitalization, as the first word or first two (and in some instances three) words of a subject heading. In light of the fact that this study's emphasis predates online catalogs, only main headings were considered matches; sub-headings (i.e. WOMAN not WOMAN--PSYCHOLOGY) were not considered. Root words were also not considered as matches. Matches can be seen in the following example. An item, published in 1974, generated 32 terms and phrases in its title and table of contents, including "Women's Liberation" which appears three times. The assigned main heading, take from the National Union Catalog record for the work, is WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, thus producing three two-word matches. On the other hand, another item, published in 1970, generated 24 terms and phrases including "Feminism," which appears three times, and with neither "Woman" nor "Women" used by the author. The assigned main headings with subdivisions are WOMAN--HISTORY AND CONDITION OF WOMEN and WOMAN--RIGHTS OF WOMEN, producing no matches.

In order to determine which Library of Congress subject headings were most frequently assigned to the works used in this study and the entry words of those assigned headings, lists were complied and figures gathered from those lists. Figures complied included: 1) number of headings assigned

to each item; 2) number of times a heading was assigned within each category (i.e. feminist theory or women's history); 3) and chronologically, grouping assigned subject headings under the years items were published. Tables with the above information were then created to illustrate findings and facilitate analysis of those findings.

Results

A total of 81 subject headings (excluding geographical headings) were assigned to the works on feminist theory, a mean average of 2.19 per work. Items on women's history were assigned a total of 77 subject headings (excluding geographical headings and proper name headings), resulting in a mean average of 1.83 per book. Of the theoretical works, 9 were assigned one subject heading, 24 were assigned two to three headings, and 4 were assigned four headings each. 12 of the historical works received one heading each, 26 were assigned two or three, and 4 received four each.

Among the works covering feminist theory, subject headings with the entry word WOMAN were assigned 27 times, headings with the entry word WOMEN appear 33 times. Subject headings, assigned to the historical works, with the entry word WOMAN numbered 23, while those with the entry word WOMEN numbered 38. Thus, the number of subject headings with the entry word WOMAN assigned to the sample overall

totaled 50, while those with the entry word WOMEN totaled 71.

Tables A and B illustrate the main subject headings assigned to books in each category and the number of times assigned.

TABLE A Feminist Works

Subject Heading	# of Times Assigned
WOMAN	27
WOMEN	11
WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES	10
WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT	8
FEMINISM	7
SEX ROLE	3
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	2
SINGLE WOMEN	2
SOCIAL ROLE	1
WOMEN IN LITERATURE	1
SEX IN LITERATURE	1
CONDUCT OF LIFE	1
FAMILY	1
MOTHERS	1
LITERATURE	1
MIDDLE AGE	1
WOMEN AND SOCIALISM	1
MEN	1
SOCIALISM	1

TABLE B Historical Works

Subject Heading	# of Times Assigned
WOMAN	23
WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES	20
WOMEN	10
WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT	3
FEMINISM	2
SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS	1
PROGRESSIVISM (UNITED STATES POLITICS)	1
CITIES AND TOWNS	1
ABOLITIONISTS	1
SEX ROLE	1
SEX DISCRIMINATION	1
WOMEN IN THE SOUTHERN STATES	1
WOMEN IN GREENWICH VILLAGE, NEW YORK (CITY)	1
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	1
NEGROES	1
BLOOMER COSTUME	1
PHYSICIANS	1
WOMEN IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA	1
WOMEN IN POLITICS	1
DIVORCE	1
PROSTITUTION	1
MINORITIES	1
SEX CUSTOMS	1
FAMILY	1

Tables C and D illustrate the edition in which a heading was listed as valid, unless otherwise noted, and the number of matches occurring between the heading and terms in the table of contents and titles of the works to which they are assigned. Subject headings with stop words have either been included under the headings sharing the same introductory word or phrase, for example WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES is included with WOMEN, or, if not sharing an introductory word or phrase, listed by the word or phrase before the stop word.

TABLE C Representation of Feminist Works by LC Subject Headings

Heading	6th ed. LCSH (1957-1965) Valid/Matches	7th ed. LCSH (1966-1974) Valid/Matches	8th ed. LCSH (1975-1980) Valid/Matches
WOMAN	Y/0	Y/17	Y/6
WOMEN	Y/6	Y/36	Y/29
WOMEN'S LIB. MVT.	N/0	Y/5/3*	Y/3
FEMINISM	N/0	Y/4**	Y/2
SEX ROLE	N/0	Y/0	Y/O
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	N/0	Y/0**	Y/0
SINGLE WOMEN	N/0	Y/0	Y/0
SOCIAL ROLE	N/0	Y/0	Y/0
SEX	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
CONDUCT	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
FAMILY	Y/0	Y/O	Y/0
MOTHERS	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
LITERATURE	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
MIDDLE AGE	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
MEN	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
SOCIALISM	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0

* Indicates 5 two word matches and 3 three-word matches.
** Valid in the 1974 supplement to the 7th edition

TABLE D Representation of Historical Works by LC Subject Headings

Heading	6th ed.LCSH (1957-1965) Valid/Matches	7th ed. LCSH (1966-1974) Valid/Matches	8th ed. LCSH (1975-1980) Valid/Matches
WOMAN	Y/1	Y/17	Y/0
WOMEN'S LIB. MVT.	N/0	Y/1	Y/0
WOMEN	Y/6	Y/88	Y/13
FEMINISM	N/0	Y/0**	Y/2
SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS	Y/0	Y/1	Y/0
PROGRESSIVISM	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
CITIES	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
ABOLITIONISTS	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
SEX ROLE	N/0	N/0	Y/0
SEX DISCRIMINATION	N/0	Y/0**	Y/0
WOMEN'S RIGHTS	N/0	Y/0**	Y/0
NEGROES	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
BLOOMER COSTUME	Y/0	Y/2	Y/0
PHYSICIANS	Y/0	Y/1	Y/0
DIVORCE	Y/0	Y/4	Y/0
PROSTITUTION	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
MINORITIES	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0
SEX CUSTOMS	N/0	Y/0	Y/0
FAMILY	Y/0	Y/0	Y/0

* Indicates 5 two word matches and 3 three-word matches.
** Valid in the 1974 supplement to the 7th edition.

As indicated above in Tables C and D, the total number of matches with WOMAN, in both feminist and historical works, is 1 for the 6th edition of LCSH, 34 for the 7th, and 6 for the 8th, for a total of 41. The total number of matches for WOMEN, in both categories, is 12 for the 6th edition, 124 for the 7th edition, and 42 for the 8th edition. WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, not valid in the 6th

edition of LCSH, produced 6 two-word matches and 3 three word matches in the 7th edition, and 3 two word matches in the 8th edition, for a total of 9 two-word matches and 3 three word matches. WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT is followed by the heading FEMINISM, producing a total of 8 matches. No other headings generated more than one match.

Interestingly, WOMAN produced only one match for the time period covered by the 6th edition. Although no matches occurred in the sample items published during the period, this does not mean that "woman" did not appear on either the title page or table of contents, only that the term did not produce "exact" matches as defined earlier in this paper. And, although, headings with the introductory WOMAN are assigned to items in the sample a total of 50 times and those with the introductory WOMEN are assigned 71 times, the former heading produced 41 matches while the later produced 178. If at least one assigned heading contained the introductory WOMEN matches were usually generated. In one case, for example, three of four assigned subject headings contained the introductory WOMEN, producing 15 matches.

"Women's rights," appearing frequently in the sampled works, and reflecting natural language as well as contemporary usage, did not produce matches with the heading WOMAN--RIGHTS OF WOMEN, which was valid until the 1974 supplement to the 7th edition of LCSH, and replaced by WOMEN'S RIGHTS. (It should be noted that many of the changes reflected in

the 1974 supplement apparently appeared to late to be included in the 8th edition of LCSH. 29) Likewise, "women's movement" is commonly used but fails to meet the criteria for a match with the heading WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT. Furthermore, two terms, "woman's rights" and "woman's suffrage" would have produced matches with the headings WOMAN--RIGHTS OF WOMEN (two-word match) and WOMAN--SUFFRAGE if not for the punctuation. (Cross-references are not provided in the LCSH editions considered here.) Hence, "Woman's rights" would have generated eight matches and "Woman's suffrage" six matches.

Additionally, more matches would have occurred with WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT had it been assigned more often. Among all the sampled works, for instance, "Women's Liberation Movement" appears in the title or table of contents in 21 of the items. The heading is assigned to only eight works. Thus, in one item published in 1970, "women's liberation" appears five times, once in the title, four times in the table of contents. The assigned headings are WOMAN--RIGHTS OF WOMEN; WOMAN--HISTORY AND CONDITION OF WOMEN; and WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The subject heading FEMINISM is assigned to nine items in the total sample, while the term "feminism" or "feminist," referring to those who adhere to feminist theory, appears in the table of contents and title at least once in 38 items. The terms appears at least once in 15 of the

items published during the time the heading is valid. Thus, the heading FEMINISM is assigned more frequently when compared to WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, although it is not unusual for the terms "feminism" and "feminist" to appear a number of times in a particular work and yet be assigned headings other than FEMINISM. For example, in a work published in 1974, the terms "feminism" and "feminist" appear six times; the assigned headings are WOMEN'S RIGHTS and WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES. In another work published in 1974 "feminism" appears in the table of contents four times and, although the item is assigned four subject headings, none are the heading FEMINISM.

Finally, it should be noted that fewer works in the sample were published during the time periods covered by the 6th and 8th editions, from 1975 to 1980. Indeed the majority of the works included in the sample fell within the time period covered by the 7th edition of LCSH. Therefore, Table E illustrates the number of works in the sample published during the time period covered by each of the three LCSH edition used in the study and the percentage of the total sample each number represents. This is followed by Table F which shows the total number of matches that occurred among the works published during the time period covered by each of the three LCSH editions and the percentage of the total number of matches each number represents.

TABLE E

LCSH Edition	# of Works	% of Total Sample
6th	8	11%
7th	60	76%
8th	13	13%

TABLE F

LCSH Edition	Total # of Matches	% of Total Matches
6th	13	9%
7th	179	70%
8th	55	21%

As Tables E and F indicate, although approximately 13% of the works used in the sample fell within the years covered by the 8th edition of LCSH, 21% of the matches that occurred in the study did so during the 8th, pointing, perhaps to the changes made by the Library of Congress in an effort to keep current with new scholarship. This is compared to the 6th edition with 11% of the total sample published during that time period, but producing only 9% of the total matches.

Taking a different approach, Tables G and H demonstrate further the more frequent occurrence of matches in this study during the 8th ed. The following tables illustrate the average number of matches generated for each work and the percentage of matches for each edition of LCSH.

TABLE G Average Number of Matches that Occurred/Work

LCSH Edition	Total Number of Works	Total Number of Matches	Total Number of Matches/Work
6th	8	13	1.63
7th	60	179	2.98
8th	13	55	4.23

TABLE H Percentage of Matches per each LCSH Edition

LCSH Edition	Total Headings Assigned	Matches	Percentage
6th	12	13	108 %
7th	128	179	139 %
8th	18	55	305 %

Thus, as seen in Table G the average number of matches generated by works published during the 8th LCSH edition is significantly greater than those published during the 6th and 7th editions. This is also demonstrated in Table H with the percentage of matches per LCSH edition indicated. (It should be noted that the large percentage figures represented in Table H are due to the fact that multiple matches were produced by one heading, i.e. if WOMEN is the assigned heading, the term "women" may have appeared more than once in the table of contents.)

Conclusion

The time lapse indicated by this study may be seen in relation to the number of books included in Haber's bibliography published during the 6th edition of LCSH and those published during the 7th. As evidenced in Haber's bibliography, the time period covered by the 7th edition saw a significant amount of feminist and women's history-related material published; this is in comparison to the amount published during the 6th, For example, Haber includes in her work 8 items published during the 6th edition and 60 published during the 7th edition. (In terms of the 8th edition, the bibliography was published the same year as the 8th edition, thus not allowing for many works from that period to be included.) The field of women's studies, therefore, appears to have emerged most notably in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It is not until the 1974 supplement and 8th edition of LCSH, published in 1975, that significant changes in subject headings appear.

This time lapse raises questions concerning the emergence of women's studies and the development of subject headings to facilitate access to this new area of research. For example, subject headings WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT and FEMINISM first appear as assigned subject headings in the sample in 1971 and 1974 respectively, while both terms appear in sampled works as early as 1969. This raises

questions in terms of access for the patron using the standard card catalog, still in use at the time.

In the case of "Women's Liberation Movement" the library patron, expecting to find the term in the card catalog, while given no cross-reference would at least be in the general area (i.e. WOMAN, WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS) in which to find materials on her/his topic. Those searching under "Feminism," until 1974, were directed to go to WOMAN or WOMAN--SOCIAL AND MORAL QUESTIONS. This raises the issue of "specific entry." Haykin defines specific entry as "the entry of a book under a heading which expresses its special subject or topic as distinguished from the class or broad subject which includes that special subject.30 Thus, the use of the broad headings WOMAN, with subheadings, for these specifically focused works presents problems in terms of access. In both cases described above, the card catalog user would indeed have to scan all entries under the broader headings to find the desired items.

Also, in terms of access, the patron's use of the words "woman" and "women" proved to be the most common route to retrieving the works in the sample, again raising the issue of specificity. An issue still under debate in relation to the treatment of women's studies materials, without the options provided by the online catalog, the card catalog user is again confronted with the problem described above.31

These problems aside, the sheer number of new terms that became valid during the time period covered, as seen in Tables C and D, indicates the Library of Congress's efforts to keep current with the terminology of this emerging area of research. The 1974 supplement to the 7th edition of LCSH marks the most significant change in subject headings pertaining to feminist theory and women's history, subjects in the forefront of women's studies in its early stages, during the time period considered here.

APPENDICES

#	Author:
LCSH ed.	Title:
	Date:

LCSH:	Title Page:

#	Author:
LCSH ed.	Title:
	Date:

LCSH:	Title Page:

#	Author:
LCSH ed.	Title:
	Date:

LCSH:	Title Page:

#	Author:
LCSH ed.	Title:
	Date:

LCSH:	Title Page:

References

1 For example see Sanford Berman, Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the Library of Congress Subject Heads (sic) Concerning People (Metuchen, NJ.| Scarecrow Press, 1971); Jessica L. Milstead Harris and Doris H. Clack, "Treatment of People and Peoples in Subject Analysis," Library Resources and Technical Services 23(4) Fall 1979, pp. 374-390; Doris H. Clack, "The Adequacy of Library of Congress Subject Headings for Black Literature Resources," Library Resources and Technical Services 22(2) Spring 1978, pp. 137-144; Doris H. Clack, Black Literature Resources: Analysis and Organization. (New York: Deker, 1975); Ian F. Hancock, "Gypsies in Our Libraries: L.C. Subject Cataloging Division Decision to Continue Using 'Gypsy' as its Principal Heading; Bibliographical Essay," Collection Building 8(4) 1987, pp. 31-36; Ellen Greenblatt, "Homosexuality: The Evolution of a Concept in the Library of Congress Subject Headings," in Gay and Lesbian Library Service, eds. Cal Gough and Ellen Greenblatt (Jefferson, NC.: McFarland and Co., 1990) pp. 75-101; National Council for Research on Women, A Women's Thesaurus: An Index of Language Used to Describe and Locate Information By and About Women. ([S.L.: Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1987); Joan K. Marshall, On Equal Terms: A Thesaurus for Nonsexist Indexing and Cataloging (New York: Neal-Schuman, 1977).

2 Harris and Clack, "Treatment of People and Peoples in Subject Analysis"; John B. White, "On Changing Subject Headings," Library Resources and Technical Services 16(1972) pp. 66-69.

3 Joseph W. Palmer, "Subject Authority Control and Syndetic Structure--Myth and Realities," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 7(2) Winter 1986
pp. 77-97.

4 Leila Rupp and Verta Taylor, Survival in the Doldrums: The American Women's Rights Movement, 1945 to the 1960s (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987).

5 Ibid., pp.45-84; Sheila Darrow, " It Takes More Than Ideology to Make a Movement" (M.A. Thesis, Antioch University, 1991), pp. 30-72.

6 Published materials by and about the NWP and its prominent members before 1980 include: India Edward, Pulling No Punches: Memoir of a Woman in Politics (New York: Putnam's, 1977); Inez Haynes Irwin, The Story of Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party (1921; reprinted, Fairfax, VA: Denlinger's Publishers, 1977); Perle Mesta, Perle: My Story (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960); and Lisa Segio, A Measure Filled: The Life of Lena Madesin Phillips Drawn From Her Autobiography (New York: Robert B. Luce, 1972).

7 Clack, "The Adequacy of Library of Congress Subject Headings," pp. 141-142.

8 Ibid., p. 138.

9 Ibid., p. 143.

10 Berman, Prejudices and Antipathies, pp. ix-x.

11 Harris and Clack, "Treatment of People and Peoples in Subject Analysis, pp. 374-375.

12 Ibid., p. 375.

13 White, "On Changing Subject Headings," p. 466.

14 Ibid., p. 467.

15 Ibid., pp. 468-469.

16 Sarah M. Prichard, "Developing Criteria for Database Evaluation," eds. Bill Katz and Ruth Fraley, Evaluation of Reference Services (New York: Haworth Press, 1984), p.254.

17 Ibid., p. 255.

18 Ruth Dickstein, Victoria A. Mills, and Ellen Waite, Women in LC Terms (Phoenix, AZ: Orynx Press, 1988), p. vii

19 Mary Ellen Capek, "Wired Words: Developing an Online Thesaurus and Database for Improving Access to Women's Information Resources," Women and Language 10 (1) Winter 1986, pp.54-55.

20 Ibid., p. 55.

21 Marshall, On Equal Terms, p.7.

22 Robert L. Mowery, "Women in Literature: A Study of Library of Congress Subject Cataloging," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 9 (4) 1989, pp.89.

23 Ibid., p. 98.

24 Hope Olson, "Subject Access to Women's Studies Materials," ed. Bella Hass Weinberg, Cataloging Heresy (Medford, NJ: Learning Information, 1992), pp. 159-169.

25 Margaret Rogers, "Are We on Equal Terms Yet?" Library Resources and Technical Services 37 (2) 1993, pp.181.

26 Barbara Haber, Women in America: A Guide to Books, 1963-1975 (Boston, MA: G. K. Hall, 1978).

27 Choice 15 (Fall 1979), p.1642; Library Journal 103 (December 1, 1978), p.2505.

28 See Tschera Harkness Connell, "Techniques to Improve Subject Retrieval in Online Catalogs: Flexible Access to Elements in the Bibliographic Record," Information Technology and Libraries 10 (2) June 1991, p. 91.

29 Rogers, "Are We on Equal Terms Yet?", p. 181.

30 Clack, "The Adequacy of Library of Congress Subject Headings," p. 139.

31 Olson, "Subject Access to Women's Studies Materials," p. 163.

Bibliography

Berman, Sanford. Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the Library of Congress Subject Heads (sic) Concerning People. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1971

Capek, Mary Ellen. "Wired Words: Developing an Online Thesaurus and Database for Improving Access to Women's Information Resources." Women and Language 10 (1) Winter 1986, 54-55.

Clack, Doris H. "The Adequacy of Library of Congress Subject Headings for Black Literature Resources," Library Resources and Technical Services 22 (2) Spring 1978, 137-144.

Clack, Doris H. Black Literature Resources: Analysis and Organization. New York: Deker, 1975.

Connell, Tschera Harkness. "Techniques to Improve Subject Retrieval in Online Catalogs: Flexible Access to Elements in the Bibliographic Record," Information Technology and Libraries 10 (2) June 1991, 87-98.

Darrow, Sheila. "It Takes More than Ideology to Make a Movement: The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1914 to 1925." M.A. thesis, Antioch University, 1991.

Dickstein, Ruth; Victoria A. Mills; and Ellen J. Waite. Women in LC Terms: A Thesaurus of Library of Congress Subject Headings Related to Women. Phoenix, AZ: Orynx Press, 1988.

Greenblatt, Ellen. "Homosexuality: The Evolution of a Concept in the Library of Congress Subject Headings," Gay and Lesbian Library Service. eds. Cal Gough and Ellen Greenblatt. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 1990.

Haber, Barbara. Women in America: A Guide to Books, 1963-1975. Boston, MA: G. K. Hall, 1978.

Hancock, Ian F. "Gypsies in Our Libraries: LC Subject Cataloging Division Decision to Continue Using 'Gypsy' at its Principal Heading: A Bibliographical Essay," Collection Building 8 (4) 1987, 31-36.

Harris, Jessica L. Milstead and Doris H. Clack. "Treatment of People and Peoples in Subject Analysis," Library Resources and Technical Services 23 (4) Fall 1979, 374-390.

Marshall, Joan K. On Equal Terms: A Thesaurus for Nonsexist Indexing and Cataloging. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishing, Inc., 1977.

Mowery, Robert L. "Women in Literature: A Study of Library of Congress Subject Cataloging," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 9 (4) 1989, 89-99.

National Council for Research on Women. A Women's Thesaurus: An Index of Language Used to Describe and Locate Information By and About Women. ed. Mary Ellen Capek. [S.L.]: Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1987.

Olson, Hope. "Subject Access to Women's Studies Materials," Cataloging Heresy: Challenging the Standard Bibliographic Product. ed. Bella Hass Weinberg. Medford, NJ: Learning Information, 1992.

Palmer, Joseph W. "Subject Authority Control and Syndetic Structure--Myth and Realities," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 7 (2) Winter 1986, 77-97.

Prichard, Sarah M. "Developing Criteria for Databases Evaluation," Evaluation of Reference Services ed. Bill Katz and Ruth Fraley. New York: Haworth Press, 1984, 247-261.

Rogers, Margaret N. "Are We on Equal Terms Yet?" Library Resources and Technical Services 37 (2) 1993, 181-196.

Rupp, Leila J. and Verta Taylor. Survival in the Doldrums: The American Women's Rights Movement, 1945 to the 1960s. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.

White, John B. "On Changing Subject Headings," Library Resources and Technical Services 16 (1972), 466-469.

Additional Sources

Atkinson, Steven D. and Judith Hudson, eds. Women Online: Research in Women's Studies. New York: Haworth Press, 1990.

Bates, Marcia J. "Factors Affecting Subject Catalog Search Success," Journal of American Society for Information Science 28 (1977), 161-169.

_____. "System Meets User: Problems in Matching Subject Search Terms," Information Processing and Management 13 (1977), 367-375.

Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo, New York. "Subject Headings List: Women's Liberation," Unabashed Librarian 14 (1975), 32.

Chan, Lois Mai. Library of Congress Subject Headings: Principles and Applications. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1986.

Cochrane, Pauline. Improving LCSH for Use in Online Catalogs. Littleton, CO: Libraries Unlimited, 1986.

Dickenson, Elisabeth. "The Word Game," Canadian Library Journal 31 (1974), 338-343.

Haykin, David. Subject Headings: A Practical Guide. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1951.

Hunter, Rhonda N. "Successes and Failures of Patrons Searching the Online Catalog at a Large Academic Library: A Transaction Log Analysis," RQ 30 (3) Spring 1991, 395-402.

Kirtland, Monika and Pauline Cochrane. "Critical Views of LCSH--Library of Congress Subject headings: A Bibliographic and Bibliometric Essay," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 1 (2/3) 1982, 71-94.

Lancaster, F. W.; Tschera Connell; Nancy Bishop and Sherry McCowan. "Identifying Barriers to Effective Subject Access in Library Catalogs," Library Resources and Technical Services 35 (4) 1991, 377-391.

Peterson, Toni. "The AAT: A Model for the Reconstruction of LSCH," Journal of Academic Librarianship 9 (4) 207-210.

Salas-Tull, Laura and Jacque Halverson. "Subject Heading Revision: A Comparative Study," Cataloging and Classification Quarterly 7 (3) Spring 1987, 3-12.

Searing, Susan E. Introduction to Library Research in Women's Studies. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1985.

Thorne, Barrie, Cheris Kramarae and Nancy Henley, ed. Language, Gender, and Society Rowley, MA: Newbury House, 1983.